# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Allensworth Community Services District (ACSD)

Report Date: June 18, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 – East and Well 2 – West, located in an isolated area approximately three miles east of our service area

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The Drinking Water Source Assessments for Well 1 – East and Well 2 – West were completed in August 2002 and are available in the ACSD office at 3336 Road 84, Allensworth, CA 93219. Both wells are considered most vulnerable to potential contamination by historical waste dumps/landfills, surface water, and illegal activities/unauthorized dumping. Additionally, Well 2 – West is vulnerable to potential contamination by agricultural/irrigation and water supply wells.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are generally held the second Tuesday of the month at 5:00 PM at the Allensworth Community Center. Board meeting notices are posted at the ACSD office at 3336 Road 84, Allensworth, CA 93219 as well as at the Community Center, School, and State Park.

For More Information, Contact: Valeria Contreras, General Manager (559-535-3268)

## About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con el Distrito de Servicios Comunitarios de Allensworth a 559-535-3268 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 California State Water Resources Control Board Office of Public Participation 以获得中文的帮助: (916) 341-5254 OPP-Contact@waterboards.ca.gov.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa California State Water Resources Control Board Office of Public Participation o tumawag sa (916) 341-5254 OPP-Contact@waterboards.ca.gov para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ California State Water Resources Control Board Office of Public Participation tại (916) 341-5254 OPP-Contact@waterboards.ca.gov để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau California State Water Resources Control Board Office of Public Participation ntawm (916) 341-5254 OPP-Contact@waterboards.ca.gov rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| Public Health Goal (PHG) | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) | MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels. |
| Treatment Technique (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation[(a)] | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | (in 2024) 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

[(a)]Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | Range of Results | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/27/2022 and 9/30/2022 | 5 | ND | 0 | ND | 15 | 0.2 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/27/2022 and 9/30/2022 | 5 | 0.022 | 0 | 0.0046-0.027 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 12/30/2018 & 12/17/2024 | 35 | 30-40 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 12/30/2018 & 12/17/2024 | 157 | 84 - 230 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 1/25/2024 to 12/17/2024 | **13*[a]** | 4.1 - 13 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 0.054 | 0.033 - 0.074 | 1 | 2 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 0.13 | 0.10 - 0.15 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

* See Table 7 for more information regarding the MCL violation related to this constituent.

[a] The level detected is the highest of the 17 samples taken from the blend tank in 2024. The blend tank provides arsenic treatment for water delivered to consumers.

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) (as N) | 11/7/2023 & 12/17/2024 | **3.2*** | 2.2 - 4.2 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 12/15/2016 and 12/23/2022 | 2.97[b] | ND - 3.27 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 2.2[b] | ND – 2.3 | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 81 | 31-130 | 500 | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 2 | 1 - 3 | 15 | 15 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | **260*[b]** | ND-470 | 300 | 300 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

[b] The level detected is the average of one sample taken from each well. One of the sample results was below the detection limit, or considered non-detect. To be conservative, the reporting limit (2.67 pCi/L for gross alpha particle activity, 2 ppb for selenium, and 50 ppb for iron) was used to calculate the average, rather than using zero.

* See Table 7 for more information regarding the MCL violation related to this constituent.

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 527 | 335 - 719 | 1,600 | 1,600 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 33 | 15 - 50 | 500 | 500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 450 | 230 - 670 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | 1.6 | 0.16 - 3.1 | 5 | 5 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (ppm) | 12/30/2018 and 12/17/2024 | .09[c] | ND - 0.12 | 5.0 | 5.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | | | | | |

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

[c] The level detected is the average of one sample taken from each well. One of the sample results was below the detection limit, or considered non-detect. To be conservative, the reporting limit for zinc (0.05 ppm) was used to calculate the average, rather than using zero.

guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Allensworth Community Services District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, or if you would like to see the most recent service line material inventory, contact Allensworth Community Services District at (559) 535-3268 or allensworthcsd@gmail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic Primary MCL | One blend tank sample exceeded the MCL at a level of 13 ppb on 7/15/2024, when the system was relying only on Well 1 due to electrical issues at Well 2. | 1 month | Well 2 equipment was replaced and Well 2 was brought back online. | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Nitrate Monitoring and Reporting | ACSD failed to perform annual nitrate sampling at Well 1 in 2024 because Well 1 was offline for repairs at the end of the year | 1 month | Allensworth CSD performed nitrate sampling at Well 1 in January 2025. | N/A |

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron Secondary MCL | Iron was detected at Well 1 at a level of 470 ppb in December 2018. This exceeds the secondary MCL of 300 ppb. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. | 6 Years | Iron was resampled at Well 1 in March 2025 and was detected below the secondary MCL. | Iron does not have health effects at the MCL level. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. |

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | (2024) 0 | N/A | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (2024) 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (2024) 0 | N/A | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**

**Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:** N/A

**Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:** N/A

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | | | | |